

Remarks

Applicants are concurrently filing a Request for Continued Examination and a request for an 1-month extension of time.

The undersigned attorney wishes to thank the Examiner for the courtesies extended by the Examiner during our January 9, 2006 telephone conference (acknowledge receipt of the Interview Summary faxed January 9, 2006). This Amendment After Final Action contains the substance of the interview.

Applicants are amending the claims to recite "wherein the stabilizer is selected to result in the semiconductive deposited composition." Support is found for example in Example 5 wherein the selected stabilizer, 1-octanethiol (same stabilizer as used in Example 1), results in a semiconductive deposited composition (before heating) exhibiting a conductivity range of 10^{-7} to 10^{-6} S/cm. As discussed in applicants' previously filed Amendment, the recited conductivity range falls within the definition of "semiconductor" (Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary, page 1033, Eleventh Edition 1987) which recites an illustrative resistivity range of 10^{-2} to 10^9 ohms/cm. Please note that for the conductivity range of 10^{-7} to 10^{-6} S/cm, the corresponding resistivity range is 10^6 to 10^7 ohms/cm (resistivity is the reciprocal of conductivity). Reconsideration of the application as amended is respectfully requested.

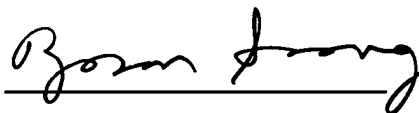
The Examiner rejected certain claims under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Griffith et al., US Patent 6,348,295 ("Griffith"). The Examiner also rejected certain claims under 35 USC 103(b) as being unpatentable over Griffith. These rejections are respectfully traversed. In the present process, the stabilizer is selected to result in a semiconductive deposited composition. In contrast, Griffith indicates that the deposited composition is insulative (see for example column 3, lines 9-13 and 39-41, and claim 1 (b)). This insulative property is important in Griffith since the insulative capping group "physically contains the electrical characteristic and prevents interaction with neighboring particles" (column 3, lines 11-13). It is understood that "semiconductive" is different from "insulative." The present amended claims are patentable over Griffith because it is inconsistent with the teachings of Griffith to select a

stabilizer that confers a "semiconductive" property; Griffith selects those stabilizers that confer an insulative property (see e.g., column 3, lines 39-41). By amending the claims, applicants are emphasizing those stabilizers that confer a semiconductive property, such stabilizers being different from Griffith's stabilizers that confer an insulative property. For example, applicants' Example 5 employs 1-octanethiol as the stabilizer. In contrast, Griffith employs dodecanethiol (see column 3, lines 57-59) which is a larger molecule thereby providing the desired insulative property. Thus, the present amended claims are patentable over Griffith.

Applicants disagree with the Examiner's position that the dependent claims are unpatentable, but need not at this time specifically address the Examiner's comments regarding these dependent claims since the independent claims are patentable over Griffith and thus the dependent claims are also patentable over Griffith.

In view of the foregoing, the present application as amended is in condition for allowance. In the event the Examiner considers personal contact advantageous to the disposition of this case, he is hereby requested to call the undersigned attorney at (585) 423-4292, Rochester, NY.

Respectfully submitted,



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